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Catalog

Describing *General Nursery Plants*



Grown by

GOLDSBORO NURSERY

Four miles west on Raleigh Highway

GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

L. R. CASEY, *Proprietor*

We Invite you to Visit Our Nursery . . .
and inspect the many interesting plants from
which to make your selection.

The highway map below indicates location
of nursery.



A Message to all Home Owners

● Our nursery has grown since 1926 from less than one-half acre to about twenty-five acres of plant materials.

We are organized and equipped to do landscape work of any kind.

If you have a planting job and do not know exactly what you want we suggest the following plan: Ask us to send someone to make a sketch and list of suggested plants, then you come to the Nursery and see exactly what you will get. We have found this to be by far the most satisfactory plan of purchasing. This plan eliminates all misunderstanding and disappointment.

OUR GUARANTEE: We guarantee to replace at one-half retail price any plants that die within one year, provided they have been well cared for, and the bill paid promptly.

GOLDSBORO NURSERIES,

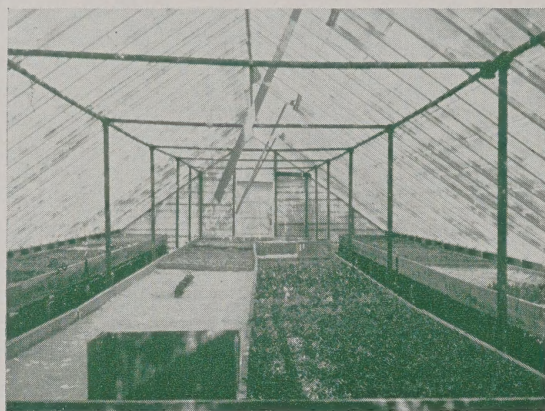
L. R. CASEY,
Proprietor.



Nursery Office and Grounds.

Let us help you with your planting problems.

Broadleaf Evergreens



Inside of one of our Propagating Houses.

We have a wide variety of Broadleaf evergreens which are hardy in the middle south. They range in size from huge Live Oak trees to tiny, slow growing Old English Boxwood. Varieties can be selected which will grow in any location from full sun to dense shade. We shall be glad to help you select plants suitable for your needs.

ABELIA

Grandiflora. Pinkish white, bell-shaped flowers all summer.

AUCUBA

Japonica. Dark green leaves 3 in. long. Red berries. Require some shade.

Japonica variegated. (Gold-dust plant).

AZALEA

Until the last few years, Azaleas were considered very difficult to grow. It has been found, however, that their needs are simple and that they can be grown successfully with very little work. They require, first of all, an acid soil. This can be made by adding rotted oak leaves, pine needles, or commercial peat moss. If these cannot be had, ordinary woods mold will do the trick. Lacking all of these, the soil may be made acid by adding sulphur or aluminum sulphate at about one ounce to the square yard of soil. If

Azaleas are planted in such soil and fertilized sparingly, they will usually give no further trouble. It is necessary, however, to see that the soil around Azaleas is never allowed to dry out as they require constant moisture. This is easy to do if the top of the soil is mulched with oak leaves or peat moss.

(INDICA AZALEAS)

Formosa. A fast growing variety. Large, dark green leaves; orchid colored blooms.

Gulf Pride. Foliage similar to *Ledifolia Alba*. Large flowers of a light purple color.

Lady Lilac. Single lilac flowers.

Ledifolia Alba. Dull evergreen foliage with large white flowers. Very good for landscape planting.

Phoenicia. A low compact grower, lovely with lavender-pink flowers in mid-season.

Pride of Dorking. Beautiful cerise or carmine; compact grower. Blooms late.

Pride of Mobile. One of the best, most vigorous Indica Azaleas. Watermelon-pink flowers in mid-season.

(KAEMPFERI AZALEAS)

Carmen. Beautiful carmine-rose flowers.

Fedora. Deep Salmon-rose flowers. Blooms late.

Mauve Queen. Flowers of a pleasing mauve shade.

Zampa. Bright red flowers.

(KURUME AZALEAS)

Coral Bells. Coral-pink flowers, shading deeper to the center, very dainty hose-in-hose. A good variety for forcing.

Flame. Single large flower of flame red. Blooms early. Upright vigorous grower.

Hinodigiri. Dwarf grower with brilliant red flowers in early spring.

Hinamoyo. Tall shrub, nearly evergreen with soft pink flowers. Fine for landscape planting.

Dwarf Hinamoyo. More compact than Hinamoyo. Rosy-pink flowers.

We can move shade trees up to six inches in diameter.

Macrantha. Large single flowers of clear pink. Late bloomer. Compact grower.

Pink Pearl. Upright but compact grower. Hose-in-hose type. Clear baby-pink flowers shading lighter, almost white toward center.

Salmon Beauty. Flowers a beautiful salmon color. Hose-in-hose type. One of the best salmon varieties.

Snow. One of the best whites showing a profusion of pure white flowers, hose-in-hose type, in mid-season. Low, compact grower.

BERBERIS

Juliane. Evergreen with large dark shiny leaves.

Pruinosa. Bright green foliage, large compact growth.

Sargentii. Evergreen Barberry similar to Berberis Juliane except that it grows more rapidly and foliage is lighter green.

Triacanthophora. Three spine barberry. Very compact.

BOXWOOD—BUXUS

Japanica (Japanese Boxwood). Light green foliage. Stands hot weather.

Sempervirens (Bush Box). Dark green; American Box.

Suifruticosa (Old English Boxwood). Well known dwarf variety.

Specimen Plants and Quantity Prices on Application

CAMELLIA (Generally called Japonica).

Slow growing evergreen with dark green leaves, having flowers in very early spring.

The Camellia has long been a favorite in the lower south. It has been found, however, that they grow successfully over the entire coastal plains region as far north as Norfolk. We have been experimenting with the different varieties for several years, trying to find those hardy enough to bloom fairly regularly in this section. While adverse weather conditions will ruin the buds occasionally on most Camellias, the following varieties can be planted with confidence that they will bloom here with fair regularity. The interest in Camellias is growing very rapidly.

Put a few of these small plants in your garden and watch them grow into something of which you will be justly proud.

The Camellia will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They, however, prefer a soil slightly acid. If planted on the north side, or in partial shade, the blooms will be much less subject to cold injury.

Brilliant. Leaves dark green, thick, and narrow. Double rose-red blooms.



Some of our sheared specimen Cherry Laurel.

We can plan and plant your home complete.

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie). Peony type flower, light pink. Blooms very early.

Duchess de Rohan. Fluffy, peony-type. Almost the same shade of pink as the Mrs. Chas. Bell rose.

Feastie (Blushing Bride). Double imbricated white with pink markings. Often solid pink.

Gloire de Nantes (Leana Superba). Large, semi-double, deep rose color. Leaves are large, roundish, thick, and very shiny dark green.

Imbricata Rubraplena (Prince Eugene Napoleon) (Pope Pius IX). Double, imbricated, deep carmine. Has long blooming season.

Jarvis Red. Large semi-double flower with long crinkled petals. Dark vermillion color.

Alba Plena. Snow-white, very double, good-sized flowers. Does not bloom when young.

Madam Strekaloff. Beautiful large double soft rose with very small stripes of crimson.

Orton Pink. Large double flowers of bright rose pink.

Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel). Double, imbricated shell pink; compact; very floriferous.

Professor C. S. Sargent. Full double, peony type; deep velvety red.

Sarah Frost. One of the oldest and hardiest varieties. Medium size, deep rose-pink flowers freely produced.

CLEYERA

Japonica. A slow growing plant related to Camellia. Habit of growth and shape of leaves somewhat like Pittosporum, for which it is a good substitute, since it is much hardier. New foliage reddish, turning glossy green.

COTONEASTER

Conspicua. One of the new Cotoneasters, having very small, grayish green leaves. Medium rapid growth, compact, graceful plant, with rather drooping habit. Very desirable.

Franchetti. A low-growing evergreen with maximum height of six feet. Produces pinkish white flowers in clusters, followed by orange-red fruit which stays on practically all winter.

DANAE

Racemosus (Poet's Laurel). Evergreen shrub with Asparagus-like stems and glossy green leaves. The red berries in winter are about the size of, and resemble Cherries.



Ligustrum Japonicum (tall growing Japanese Privet). Note that our plants are bushy to the ground.

ELEAGNUS

Fruitlandi. Large green leaves, silver underside. Fragrant flowers in fall, red berries in spring.

Simoni. Leaves almost round; growth not quite so rapid as Fruitlandi.

EUONYMUS

Patens. Medium spreading growth. Orange-red berries in early fall.

FEIJOA

Sellowiana (Pineapple Guava). A South American gray foliated plant. The unusual flowers are a combination of dark red and gray.

GARDENIA

Floridum (Cape Jasmine). Well known evergreen with white flowers.

Fortunei. Differs from the ordinary Cape Jasmine in that it blooms until frost, making it a much more desirable plant.

Radicans. A low, spreading type plant having small dark green leaves. Flowers similar to Gardenia Floridum, except smaller.

We invite you to visit our nursery.

ILEX

- Crenata Bullata (Convexa).** Very desirable variety with shiny green, cup-shaped leaves. Compact growth.
- Crenata Globosa.** More compact than Rotundifolia. Leaves darker green.
- Crenata Helleri.** Very small leaf, slow growing Japanese holly. Suitable for ground cover or rock garden. Does better in shade.
- Glabra (Ink berry).** Native gall berry.
- Cassine.** Small evergreen tree with an abundance of bright red berries in early Winter. Is said to be a cross between our native Holly and Yaupon. Very showy and desirable.
- Cornuta (Chinese Holly).** Dark green foliage. Large red berries borne profusely. The plant forms a bushy, compact tree ten to twelve feet high. Very attractive and popular.
- Cornuta burfordi.** Same habit of growth as Cornuta, but the leaves have only one point, instead of several, like the leaves of Cornuta and American Holly.
- Crenata (Japanese Holly).** Leaves about the size of Boxwood. Medium growth, black berries.
- Crenata microphylla (Small Leaf Japanese Holly).** Black berries.
- Crenata rotundifolia.** Compact evergreen shrub with round, shiny green foliage, black berries.
- Myrtifolia.** Medium loose growing Holly with leaves long and very narrow. Large bunches of bright red berries in profusion.
- Opaca (American Holly).** Ours are rooted cuttings from berried trees, so all will have berries.
- Opaca hume.** Similar to Opaca except faster growing.
- Vomitorea (Yaupon).** Grayish green leaves. Compact growth. Small red berries.

ILICIMUM

- Anisatum.** Handsome broadleaf evergreen shrub. A small tree of upright habit. Its crushed leaves have a pleasant aroma.

JASMINUM

- Floridum.** Small evergreen shrub producing bright golden flowers during the summer. Hardy here.

LAUROCERASUS

- Caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel).** Rather rapid growing evergreen tree with dark green leaves. Can be trimmed to almost any shape. Very dense if sheared three or four times each season.
- Officinalis (English Laurel).** Broad shiny foliage. Tall, vigorous, bushy growth.

LIGUSTRUM

- Amurense (Amur River Privet).** Hedge plants.
- Japonicum (Japanese Privet).** Tall growing plant with large green leaves. White flowers followed by blue berries.
- Lucidum (Wax-leaf Privet).** Medium bushy growth. Dark green leaves. White flowers followed by blue berries. Ligustrum Japonicum and Ligustrum Lucidum are sold in the Southeast as we have them listed. Many horticulturists claim that we have the name reversed.
- Lucidum Nobilis.** Dark green, tall, pyramidal form of Ligustrum Lucidum.

MAGNOLIA

- Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia).** See Shade Trees.

MAHONIA

- Japonica (Bealei).** Dark green Holly-like foliage. Yellow flowers in January. Blue berries in May. Needs some shade.
- Fortunei.** Long, narrow, serrated leaves. Yellow bloom in early fall. Plant resembles Nandina.

Plant pecan trees for shade.



Another block of our Coniferous evergreens.

MICHELIA

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). A slow growing bushy evergreen of light green color. When in bloom has an odor exactly like that of Banana.

NANDINA

Domestica. Light green foliage in summer, turns red in fall. Red berries. Very popular.

OSMANTHUS

Aquifolium. Medium bushy growth. Dark green leaves like Holly. Very desirable.
Fortunei. Compact growing shrub with large Holly-like leaf. Grows well in shade.
Fragrans (Sweet Olive). Well known evergreen shrub with small, scented flowers.

PHILLYREA

Decora. Leaves about as long as English Laurel but only half as wide. Slow growing compact plant.

PHOTINIA

Glabra (Red Photinia). A good plant for hedges, etc. Regular pruning will keep this plant crimson foliated during the entire growing season.
Serrulata. Dark green almost prickly leaves. New foliage is red in spring.
Pittisporum (Tobira). Lovely medium sized, rounded, dark green leaves. Stands shearing. Produces inconspicuous, cream-colored, delightfully fragrant flowers.

PYRACANTHA

Crenulata. Tall grower; red berries; more compact, shapely growth than Lalandi; very desirable.
Lalandi (Firethorn). Tall grower. Orange berries in fall.
Yunnanensis. Spreading growth. Bright red berries in late fall.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Indica (Indian Hawthorn). A very slow growing, spreading broadleaf evergreen. White, fragrant flowers in late summer followed by black berries.

THEA

Bohea (Tea Plant). Bushy plant, dark green foliage. White flower.

Let us help you with your planting problems.

VIBURNUM

Macrophyllum (Japonicum). A handsome evergreen shrub with lustrous shining leaves about four inches long. Compact growth.

Tinus. Rather slow growing, broadleaf evergreen with small, creamy white, fragrant flowers in winter. Occasionally damaged by cold.

Coniferous Evergreens

Coniferous Evergreens have a wide use in ornamental planting. They do best planted in full sunshine, but will be successful where they have sunshine at least half of the day. They will not grow however directly under large trees and in locations where they would get very little sunshine. Much time and money has been wasted by planting these plants in shady places.

BIOTA

Orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae).

Aurea nana (Berkman's Arborvitae). Compact grower. Roundish shape. Foliage is a yellowish green.

Bakeri (Baker's Arborvitae). Pyramidal growth. Bright green foliage which remains green in winter.

Bonita. Round compact Arborvitae. Green in winter.

Orientalis pyramidalis. Tall, compact Chinese Arborvitae.

CEDRUS

Deodara (Deodara Cedar). Tall pointed tree with light blue foliage.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Harringtonia fastigiata (Spiral or Korean Plum Yew). Upright growing variety of bushy habit with narrow dark green foliage. Very hardy. Resembles the Irish Yew.

CRYPTOMERIA

Japonica. A native to Japan, where it is planted for timber. A graceful and rapid growing evergreen tree with foliage somewhat resembling a swamp Cypress. A very desirable specimen evergreen tree.



Showing a section of our Arborvitae and Junipers.

We can move shade trees up to six inches in diameter.

Japonica lobbi. A more compact variety of well known *Cryptomeria*.

CUNNINGHAMIA

Lanceolata (Chinese Fir). Tall growing tree having 3 or 4 stems. Bright needle-like foliage.

JUNIPERUS

Chinensis mascula. One of the best columnar Junipers. Retains its rich green color all winter.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Well known spreading Juniper with blue-green foliage.

Chinensis variegated. Low conical grower with almost white growth mixed with green.

Chinensis Densa Glauca. Bright green, compact, pyramidal form of Chinese Juniper. Slow growing.

Communis (English Juniper). Tall, narrow growth. Grayish green color.

Communis ashfordi. In our opinion the best of the grayish green pyramidal Junipers.

Excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). Low conical Juniper. Grayish green foliage.

Japonica sylvestris (Sylvester Juniper). Pyramidal growth. Grayish green foliage.

Smithi. Slow growing, broad, pyramidal juniper with grayish green foliage. Very satisfactory for foundation or specimen planting.

Sabina (Savin Juniper). Spreading Juniper, dark green foliage.

Squamata meyeri. A low semi-spreading Juniper with irregular growth. Blue foliage.

Virginiana (Native Red Cedar).

Virginiana cannarti. Dark green variety of Cedar.

Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar).

Virginiana kosteri (Koster's Juniper). Foliage same as native Cedar. Growing habit, spreading, like Pfitzer.



Showing specimens of *Juniperous Communis Ashford.*

LIBOCEDRUS

Decurrens (Incense Cedar). Has cinnamon-red bark and short spreading branches.

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce). Tall, dark, somber green. One of the most familiar spruces.

PODOCARPUS

Sinensis macrophylla (Large Leaf Japanese Yew). Dark green leaves, upright stems, thrives in either sun or shade. Much more rapid growth than other Yews.

RETINOSPORA

Pisifera. Pyramidal growth. Holds green color in winter.

Pisifera aurea. Same as *Pisifera*, except for yellow tinted foliage.

Plumosa. Bright green plume-like foliage. Pyramidal medium growth. Changes color some in winter.

Ericoides. Slender growing, compact form of *Retinospora*. Light green foliage turns to plum color in winter.

THUJA

Occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). Compact.

Occidentalis lobbi. A hardy pyramidal form of American *Arborvitae*. We consider it the best American *Arborvitae* for Southern planting. Holds its dark green color in winter.

Occidentalis Pyramidalis. Well known dark green pyramidal form of American *Arborvitae*.

We can plan and plant your home complete.

Flowering Shrubs and Trees

ALTHAEA (Rose-of-Sharon).

Medium shrub with flowers in late summer. Double red and white.

AMYGDALUS

Nana (Flowering Almond). Double pink flowers. Low growing shrub.

BARBERRY

Redleaf. Red leaves all summer. Makes showy hedge.

CERCIS

Canadensis (Red Bud or Judas Tree). Rosy pink flowers.

Chinensis (Dwarf Chinese Red Bud). Flowers larger and brighter pink than native species.

CORNUS

Florida (White Flowering Dogwood).

Florida plena (Double White Flowering Dogwood).

Florida rubra (Pink Flowering Dogwood).

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus. Old-fashioned, sweet shrub.

CYDONIA

Japonica (Flowering Quince). Red flowers in very early spring.

Japonica (White). Same as Cydonia Japonica, except for the white flower.



A group of our *Juniperus Pfitzeriana* (Pfitzer Juniper).

We invite you to visit our nursery.

DEUTZIA

Gracilis. Low, dwarf form of Deutzia which is completely covered with white flowers in the early spring.

DESMODIUM

Penduliflorum. Pinkish lavender flowers on long drooping stems in late summer.

Pearl Bush (Exchorda Grandiflora). A large shrub having a quantity of white flowers making it resemble a snow bank.

FORSYTHIA

Spectabilis (Golden Bell). Yellow flowers in early spring.

Viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). Golden yellow flowers in profusion in February or early March.

HYDRANGEA

Opuloides. Pink or blue flowers.

KOLKWITZIA

Amabilis (Beauty Bush). Beautiful new shrub from China. The flowers which are borne in profusion in early spring are pale pink, trumpet shaped with orange veins in throat, buds darker. Does not bloom profusely until about five years old.

LAGERSTROEMIA

Indica (Crape Myrtle). Pink, Watermelon red, and white.

Wm. Toovey. Very large flower heads of best red color.

LILAC

Persian (Rothomagensis). The dainty foliage of this Lilac is not as heavy as that of common Lilac. The blooms, however, are very similar. This is the only Lilac we have found to be satisfactory in our section.

LONICERA

Fragrantissima (First Breath of Spring). Well known, medium growing shrub.

Lindleyana. Semi-dwarf. Fragrant flowers blooming from May until frost. Almost evergreen.

Tatarica (Bush Honeysuckle). Flowers in spring, followed by red berries in summer. We have red and white flowering.

MAGNOLIA

Purpurea (Nigra). Purplish-red Magnolia. Free bloomer.

Soulangeana. Large, white-cup-shaped flowers suffused with pink.

Stellata (Star Magnolia). Shrub or small tree having fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy and free flowering.

MALUS (Flowering Crabapple).

Atrosanguinea. Deep purplish-red color of single flowers; graceful and very showy. Red fruit.

Floribunda. Single pink flowers; spreading growth; yellow fruit slightly tinted red.

Neidzwetzkyana (Redvein). Large deep pink flowers and edible red fruit.

PHILADELPHUS

Virginalis. A handsome, vigorous-growing shrub with large, white, semi-double, fragrant flowers. Blooms early spring and summer.

POMEGRANATE

Orange red flowers, edible fruit.

Plant pecan trees for shade.



A view of our evergreens showing *Juniperus Chinensis Densa Glauca*.

PRUNUS

Kwanzan (Flowering Cherry). Double, deep pink; vigorous; upright. Does not show much tendency to spread before about ten years old.

Persica (Double Flowering Peach). A dwarf tree characterized by its early profusion of double flowers. Red, Pink, White.

Pissardi (Flowering Plum). Purple leaf Plum.

Subhirtella pendula (Weeping Cherry). Large, umbrella-like heads on tall standards make a fountain-like appearance each spring when in bloom.

Yoshino (Flowering Cherry). Single blush; red buds; early bloomer. This variety is planted around the Tidal Basin at Washington, D. C.

SPIRAEA

Anthony Waterer. A very free flowering shrub growing to a height of about two feet. Upright branches; bright green foliage with variegations of yellow. Bright crimson flowers in summer and fall.

Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). White flowers covering long stems in early spring.

Thunbergi. Light green foliage. Dwarf grower. White flowers very early.

Van Houtte. Medium drooping shrub. Clusters of white flowers in spring.

VIBURNUM

Burkwoodi. An improved Carlesii. Waxy, pinkish-white flowers; brilliant autumn foliage; flower heads up to four inches wide; very fragrant.

Carlesii. A native of Korea, it is a pleasing, fragrant flowering shrub. The bushes are covered with dull green foliage. Tubular flowers come in nicely rounded heads, white inside and pink outside. A very spicy odor. Requires a sunny spot and plenty of water in summer.

VITEX

Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). Slender spikes of sky-blue flowers, midsummer. Grayish green leaves. Tall growth.

WEIGELA

Rosea. Rosy pink flowers early spring.

Let us help you with your planting problems.



Hedge of *Ligustrum Lucidum* between greenhouse and office grounds.

Vines

GELSEMIUM

Sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Evergreen vine with shiny green foliage and bright yellow flowers in early spring. Fine for trellises.

HEDERA

Helix (English Ivy). Well known evergreen vine used for covering walls, trellises, and for ground cover in shady places.

Hahn's Self Branching Ivy. Small leaf English Ivy with close branching habit. Desirable for ground cover or pot plants.

WISTERIA

Multijuga (Long Flowered Chinese Wisteria).

WOODBINE (Native Red Honeysuckle).

Ground Covers

HYPERICUM

Calycinum (St. John's Wort). A ground cover growing about 8 in. tall with evergreen leaves about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Has single yellow flowers about 2 in. in diameter. One of the best ground covers.

OPHIPOGON (Snakebread).

Slender, evergreen leaves 8 to 10 in. long. Spikes of blue flowers. Splendid for edging borders and for ground cover.

VINCA

Minor. Sometimes called Myrtle, is a rather slow growing vine with dark, shiny green leaves. Bright blue flowers in spring. Much used as a ground cover.

We can move shade trees up to six inches in diameter.

Shade Trees

ACER

Saccharum (Sugar Maple). The best of the Maples and the most popular. Large oval-headed tree. The foliage turns to beautiful red and yellow in the fall. Although a rather slow grower, it is a very desirable, showy shade tree.

BETULA

Nigra (Birch). Its silvery bark has a torn appearance of ragged, reddish brown. Though densely branched, it has a slender, graceful appearance.

LOMBARDY POPLAR

Tall, upright grower. Good for screens.

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). Well known Magnolia tree of the South, with large, glossy evergreen leaves; immense white flowers.

MIMOSA

Graceful, rather low, spreading growth. Pinkish-red flowers in July.

PECAN TREES

We have recommended for several years that Pecan trees be used for shade. They are beautifully shaped and hold their foliage until cold weather. After the first freeze, they shed all their leaves in about two weeks, making it easy to keep the lawn clean around them for almost the entire year.

QUERCUS

Nigra (Water Oak). Handsome tree with round topped head. Leaves rather pear shaped.

Phellos (Willow Oak). Broad, cone-shaped tree. Long, narrow, bright green leaves. The most popular Oak in this section.

Virginiana (Live Oak). Slow growing, spreading evergreen.

Virginiana Darlingtonia. A more upright form of evergreen oak.

ULMUS

Pumila (Chinese Elm). A very rapid growing tree with grayish bark.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

Medium to tall tree. Fine for lawns.

WEeping WILLOW

Fine for wet spot.

Roses

We believe that rose bushes produced in our territory are superior to those shipped into it from any other section. We grow thousands of rose bushes each year. We believe that ours is the only nursery in this part of the country which grows all the roses it sells.

We have been trying varieties for several years with a view to eliminating those which will not be successful in our trade area. All of the varieties we offer will do well if given proper attention. All of our bush roses are monthly blooming, except Frau Karl Druschki and Paul Neyron.

Abol. Full white blooms with faint blush tint; fragrant.

Ariel. A large flower of orange-flame and yellow. Plants are healthy and vigorous, producing many attractive fragrant flowers. One of the best orange-colored Roses.

We can plan and plant your home complete.

- Ami Quinard.** A red Rose with an almost black lustre. Buds pointed, slender. This is the darkest red Rose we have ever seen.
- Briarelift.** Columbia type of Rose, having fine, handsome flowers of an even shade of silvery rose pink. Does not produce imperfect buds like Columbia.
- Betty Uprichard.** In our fields this Rose has brought forth many exclamations from visitors. The buds are salmon-pink, stained with copper-pink on the outside. Stems are long and stiff. The open flower resembles a Camellia and lasts long when cut. Plants strong, free blooming. Highly recommended for the South.
- Charles K. Douglas.** Fine long-pointed, bright red buds, opening to large crimson-scarlet flowers. Vigorous, healthy foliage.
- Dainty Bess.** A beautiful pink Rose, charming in its simplicity. With only 5 petals, the flowers are 3 to 4 inches across. Blooming all summer, these attractive flowers are decorated with stamens on red filaments which add the final artistic touch to Dainty Bess.
- Duchess of Wellington.** One of the most beautiful yellows. The buds are extra long, pointed, of a golden orange color, and open into beautiful saffron-yellow flowers.
- Edith Nellie Perkins.** Very lovely, long pointed, salmon-pink buds heavily overspread with gold on inside of petals when open.
- Etoile de Hollande.** Finest dark red Rose for general purposes. The large flowers are perfect when about half open. Vigorous; healthy foliage, fragrant.
- Editor McFarland.** An aristocratic pink Rose. Resembles Radiance in performance. Long, finely formed buds of pink with amber glow. Constant and free bloomer.
- Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty).** One of the most widely planted white Roses. Buds are often tinted with pink but the open flowers are pure white. Prune after first crop of blooms for fall flowers.
- Grenoble.** Large crimson buds open to big, full flowers of bright red. One of the best new reds we have seen. Disease-resistant. Strong, healthy grower.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** The best white in this class for the South. The creamy buds open to well-formed, pure white blooms.
- Killarney Brilliant.** Differs from Killarney in color, which is darker pink.
- Lady Hillingdon.** One of the most dependable yellow Roses for the South. Beautiful apricot yellow Tea Rose. Sturdy grower.
- Mrs. Chas. Bell (Shell-pink Radiance).** Very strong, healthy plant that produces flowers in form and quality exactly like Radiance, but having a beautiful shell-pink color. Flowers show up better when about half open.
- Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont.** The ace of golden yellows.
- President Herbert Hoover.** The mixing of the colors in this Rose resembles that of Talisman, differing from Talisman in that all the colors are darker. It is fast becoming a favorite.
- Radiance.** The inside of the petals is a brilliant pink with lighter shadings on the reverse side. Strong growing habits are too well known for further statement.
- Red Radiance.** The most widely planted of any red Rose because of its hardiness, strong growing habits, and resistance to diseases. Color is that of the American Beauty Rose.
- Sunburst.** Fine pointed yellow buds, suffused with orange at the center; fragrant.
- Syracuse.** An outstanding crimson-red Rose. Buds are perfectly formed with firm centers, opening to very double flowers with recurved outer petals.
- Talisman.** Is a glorious combination of orange, yellow and rose-red. One of the finest of all Roses for cutting. Very beautiful in fall.
- Thomas Edison.** Large, two-toned pink buds, double enough to last well when cut. Doesn't stop blooming in the hottest weather. Strong grower. Healthy foliage.

Polyantha Roses

- Cecile Brunner.** Well known Sweetheart Rose.
- Chattillon.** Bright pink, small, long pointed bud.
- Gloria Mundi.** Scarlet orange.
- Orleans.** Rosy red with white centers. Showiest of all Baby Ramblers.
- Rosa Rouletti.** Very tiny pink buds. Full grown open flower about the size of a penny. Fine for rock gardens.

We invite you to visit our nursery.

Hardy Climbing Roses

(Showy Blooms in Spring Only)

American Beauty. Well known red forcing Rose.

Dr. Van Fleet. Apple blossom pink. Delicate shade of flesh pink, deepening to rosy flesh in center; large flowers.

Jacotte. The lovely fragrant flowers come profusely on plants with varnished, holly-like foliage. Apricot-orange, with tints of copper-red.

Lady Banksia (Yellow Banksian). Small leaved trailing Rose. Very attractive yellow flowers.

Mary Wallace. Early, profuse bloomer. Brilliant pink.

Paul's Scarlet. Well known, showy climber. Covers itself each spring with bright scarlet flowers. Best hardy red climber.

Monthly Blooming Climbing Roses

Cecile Brunner (Sweetheart). Similar to bush Rose, having larger upright stems and much more vigorous.

Cochet, Pink. Differs from the bush Rose only in the climbing habit.

Cochet, White. One of the best white climbers.

Etoile de France. A lovely shade of clear crimson velvet. Very fragrant.

Marechal Niel. We have a few of these well known yellow climbers. The flowers are pure yellow on moderately long stems. Plants sometimes get hurt by cold.

Mme. Jules Gravereaux (Nemo). One of the best red climbing Roses. Very large flowers on long, stiff stems.

Pink Killarney. Differs only in its climbing habit from the well known bush Rose.

Pink Radiance. Sport of the popular bush Rose.

Red Radiance. Vigorous climber with blooms like the well-known bush Rose.

Souvenir de Wooton. Bright red, pointed buds. One of the best everblooming climbers for the South.

Sunburst, Yellow. Form and color identical to the bush Rose.

Talisman. The multicolored blooms and vigor of the plant have made this climbing sport well liked.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

PEACH TREES

Mayflower. The earliest Peach yet known. Red, fair quality. Ripens May 25 to June 5.

Arp Beauty. Large yellow and red, with yellow meat, good flavor and quality. Ripens June 5 to 15.

Greensboro. Red and white color, white flesh; flavor and quality good. Ripens June 10 to 20.

Carman. Red color and flesh, rich flavor; very juicy and good. Best flavor of any of the early Peaches. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

Hiley. Among the earliest of the canning Peaches; free stone, white flesh, red color and good quality. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Belle of Georgia. Free stone, large, red and white color, white flesh; excellent quality. Ripens July 10 to 20.

Elberta. Best known and most widely planted of all Peaches, free stone, large red, yellow flesh; excellent for all purposes. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Augbert. Peach very similar to Elberta but ripens month later.

J. H. Hale. Large, round, red Peach with excellent flavor. Reddish white flesh, free stone. Ripens August 10 to 20.

Plant pecan trees for shade.

Eatons Golden. Yellow cling Peach. (Press.) Ripens September 1; nice for pickling.
Salwey. Large free stone, yellowish pink color. Good flavor and quality. Ripens September 1 to 10.

PECANS

Several years ago, we discovered that our soil, with a heavy clay sub-soil, was very suitable for the producing of pecan trees. Young trees grown in such soil are much more heavily rooted than those grown further south in sandy soils. Having plenty of roots, our trees are easily transplanted. Since we have been growing our own pecan trees, we have had very few replacement requests. If well taken care of the first season, they will grow off rapidly. We have had reports of as much as four feet of growth the first season. This much growth, however, is unusual. From one to two feet of growth the first season is considered excellent.

We believe the Brake variety of pecan cannot be surpassed for planting in the coastal plains region. It is remarkably free from disease, and is a heavy producer of high quality, very thin shelled nuts. Every planting of pecan trees should contain some of the Brake variety.

PECAN TREES

Brake. Plant Patent No. 47. The thinnest shell of any known pecan. Nuts not quite as large as Stuart but better quality. Original tree is a very heavy bearer and free from insect and fungus troubles. Very desirable.

Stuart. Nut large, averaging 40 or 50 to the pound. Tree strong. Heavy crops.

Schley. Thin shell, good crops. Tasty meat.

Success. Roundish nuts, about size of Stuart. Heavy bearer.

PEAR TREES

Coeclon. Medium size, smooth, yellow skin, ripens about two weeks ahead of Keiffer. Fine for eating, canning, preserving. Very blight resistant. Best all around pear for coastal plains region.

Keiffer. Large, yellow skin with bright cheek. Juicy, good flavor when ripe.

APPLE TREES

Yellow Transparent. Very early yellow Apple. Good quality. Ripens early June.

Early Harvest. Medium to large size. Yellow skin. Ripens early June.

Red Astrachan. Large deep red. Ripens June.

Manum Bonum. Greenish yellow with red and white spots. Autumn.

Horse. Large, yellow, sometimes red next to sun. Ripens in August.

Delicious. Dark red, juicy and fine grained. Finest late Apple. Ripens late fall.

Winesap. Yellow with red. Does well here.

Stayman Winesap. Flesh firm and crisp. Rich flavor. Red and yellow.

Yates. Small fruit, red with white dots. Flesh tender and crisp. Very productive. Ripens October. Best keeper here.

CHERRY TREES

May Duke. Large dark red, one of the best. Ripens May 20.

Early Richmond. Medium size, red. Ripens about the middle of May.

PLUM TREES

Abundance. Medium round, skin yellow with red flush. Flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. Ripens early June.

Burbank. Resembles Abundance in many ways. Cherry-red color; yellowish flesh; good flavor.

Kelsy. Creamy yellow, fine flavor, Ripens last of July.

Let us help you with your planting problems.

GRAPE VINES

Concord. Dark purple or black. Bunches and berries extra large. Ripens midseason.

Moore's Early. Black with blue cast. Early. Bunches medium.

Niagara. White. Bunches medium, berries large. Healthy. Ripens midseason.

Lutie. Early, brownish red. Large bunches and berries.

Misch. Medium size, round, black grape. Very good flavor. Undoubtedly the best of the black grapes for eating.

White Scuppernong. Well known white Grape.

Black James. Probably the largest of the scuppernong family.

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Medium to large size, amber colored shading to pink around the seeds, flesh solid.

Celeste. Medium size; pale violet color; sweet; hardy. Excellent flavor.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

Fuyugaki. Medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh; sweet; seedless. May be used while still hard.

We can move shade trees up to six inches in diameter.

Memorandum